Vol. XLVI..... No. 14615

KAULBARS READY TO GO. BULGARIANS SPEED A PARTING GUEST.

BIS SHIP AWAITING HIM AT VARNA -- HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS FORBIDDEN BY THE REGENCY-CLAIMS OF TURKEY-RUSSIAN ANIMOSITY TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Nov. 19 .- The Vienna correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" sends the subjoined dis-patch to night: "The Bulgarian Government has ntimated to the local authorities that General Kau bars and the Russian Consulate agents in the principality will leave the country to-morrow, and have requested them to afford every facility to the Beneal and his travelling companions. | The Russian steamer Elborus has arrived at Varna and will convey them to Russia.

"The recents held a conference last night and decided to address a proclamation to the people setting forth the gravity of the situation and appeasing to them to maintain a patriotic attitude is announced that the next step of the Russian Government will be to address a memorandum to the Powers explaining the mission of General Kaulbas and giving an account of the situation in Bulgaria. At Sophia it is apprehended, notwith standing all assurances to the contrary, that Russin intends to occupy Bulgaria, and probably, if the truth were known, it would be found that some apprehension is entertained elsewhere. At al events, the withdrawal of the Russian representa tion implies to all intents and purposes a rupture of diplomatic intercourse and not merely the recal of an agent who has ceased to give satisfaction These who are inclined to view the matter in an optimist light, affirm that General Kaulbars's de parture will be the beginning of a conciliatory policy on the part of Russia in Bulgaria, but there are many symptoms which point the other way Even in well-informed circles here great uncer tainsy prevais. Rusian proceedings in Bulgaria have from the beginning puzzled most people, an them. With regard to the choice of a new prince, the official organ. 'La Turquie,' received here today, centains the following remarkable comments 'It is generally acknowledged that the Berlin

Treaty is incomplete. Thus, it does not provide for the election of a Prince of Bullaria in case of edicati n. The Government of the prin itality fin is itself in a blind alley, and the Powers are un able to solve the pending difficulties. It is consequently necessary that the signatories of the berein. Theaty should come to an uncestancing as to what must be done, output they should leave the Porte the initiative of action in Bulkaria. In view of constituting a Regency and organizing the elections for a new National Assembly, the sthat bind Bulkaria to Turkey naturally involve the intervention of the Imperial Government, which would be an interventing of a conservative character. The Powe's would net wisely if they were to abandon to the Porte the choice of a new Resency, as in that case all foreign competition would disappear from the country. If an agreement could be brought about on this basis, it would certainly tend to the solution of the Bulkarian problem. Moreover, the Ottoman Government would thereby be given the initiative of a political action calculated to avertemedications dangerous to the maintenance of peace. able to solve the pending difficulties. It is con

"The 'Novee Vremya' says that Austria-Hungaria must at all levers be made harmless. She must be made a sensible of Russia's superior power, and the diplomatic and parliamentary chatter-boxes must be reduced to silence.

The leading Polish newspaper, the "Czas," an nounces that serious difficulties have broken out in the Russian imperial family and that the Czar has threatened his brother Vladimir with exile.

nounces that serious difficulties have broken out in the Russian imperial family and that the Czar has threatened his brother Vladimir with exile.

A CONSERVATIVE VICTORY IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 19.—In the Senate last night the Opposition declared that Fremier Sagasta's policy was responsible for the military mutiny in September. Senor Sagasta replied that any one who should have predicted that a year would clapse after the death of King Alfonso without any disturbance more serious than an uprising of 200 unorganized men, which was suppressed within twohours, would have been ridiculed. The suppression of the revolt was due more to the improved customs of the country and the virtues and talents of the Queen than to the efforts of the Government which, however, had done its best to preserve order. General Salamanca attacked Sagasta personally and, amid general murmurs, declared that the only way to bring about the fall of the Government was by resorting to military uprisings. General Castillo, Minister of War, condemned the efforts to make the army a political engine. He said that the policy of the Government was by resorting to military uprisings. General Castillo, Minister of War, condemned the efforts to make the army a political engine. He said that the policy of the Government was by resorting to military uprisings. General Castillo, Minister of War, condemned the efforts to make the army a political engine. He said that the policy of the Government was to make of the men composing the army good solders, who would ever be ready to serve their country and follow is flag. The general opinion is that the Government of the following the army good solders, who would ever be ready to serve their country and follow is flag. The general opinion is that the Government of the following the army good solders, who would ever be ready to serve their country and follow is flag. The general opinion is that the Government was to make of the men composing the army good on the Balgarian throne.

The relations between the two

LADY COLIN CAMPBELL'S DIVORCE SUIT.

LONDON, Nov. 19 .- Sir Henry James, the leading counsel for Lord Colin Campbell has refused to have any further connection with the case. He took his brief a year ago, but last week, after mature consideration, decided to return it. This has caused great con fusion to Lord Colon and his advisers and is at the fusion to Lord Colm and his advisers and is at the bottom of the suits is as follows: Lady Colin Campbell's suit for divorce to complete separation, granted her by jury, comes first the corespondent in that case, with Lord Colin, being the housemaid employed by him. After this suit comes the counter suit of Lord Colin against his wife and four corespondents. This will be followed by the defence of Lady Colin which will reopen the whole of the case tried and decided in her favor on the ground of cruelty two years ago. Lady Colin's counsel demand full publicity for the whole.

FIRE IN HAMPTON COURT PALACE. LONDON, Nov. 17.—Hampton Court Palace, in Middlesex, on the Thames, twelve miles from the city. was set on fire to-day by the bursting of an oil lamp. The fire started in the apartments abutting on the tennis court, and all these apartments have been destroyed. The flames then spread to the adjoining buildings and threatened the chapet and the Royal State apartments, but was subdued in time to save these from destruction. Forty rooms were more or less damaged by fire and water. It is estimated that £10,000 will cover the loss. No national property was destroyed, the damage being confined to china, pictures and family relies belonging to the invaries.

The palace was built by Cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Reary VIII. Additions were made for this king and for William III. It was damaged by fire on December 14.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

New Gold Fields.—Dispatches from Adelaide state
that fresh discoveries of gold continue to be made in
South Australia, and that the rush to the new gold fields
is unabated.

KILLED BY ESCAPING GAS.—Mrs. Reckie and her three children were sufficiated last night by escaping gas in Cu-parific, Scotland. The woman was about to start for America with her children to join her husband.

COTTON DESTROYED.—Hughes's warehouse in this city was destroyed by fire to-day. One thousand bales of cot-ton were burned.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF AN ISLAND. PANAMA, Nov. 11 .- A new island is said to have been discovered in the Pacific by a British steamer, while bound from Sydney to Shanghai. It was named Allison

THE PRESIDENCY OF URUGUAY VACANT. MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 19, via Galveston.—President General Santos has resigned his post. It is thought probable

RUSSIAN PARTISANS SENTENCED TO DEATH. SOPHIA, Nov. 19.-Captain Nabokoff, who led the revolt at Bourgas, and three sergeants who were implicated in the rising have been condemned to death. Ecveral for-mer officials in Rumelia, who took part in the revolt, were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

LIBERAL VICTORY IN RUMANIA BURHAREST, Nov. 19.—The Rumanian municipal elections resulted in a triumph for the National Liberals, who carried seventy-two urban pistricts, including Bukharest, Krajova, Braila and Jassy, polling 20,445 votes against 4,800 for the Opposition.

THE ADAMS-COLERIDGE CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—In the hearing of the suit of Charles W. Adams against Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge, his father-in-law, for libel, Mr. Davis, assistant to the plaintiff, testified to-day corroborating the denial of Lord Chief-Jus-tice Coleridge's allegation that Mr. Adams had met Miss Coleridge in a darkened room for the purpose of compro-mising her so that she might be compelled to marry him.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS PARIS, Nov. 19.—It is announced that the amount of spital already guaranteed for the exposition amounts to 5,000,000 francs. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Rou-

vier stated that the Government and the Budget Committee had reached an agreement on the estimates. BRUSSELS, Nov. 19.—The royal college and intermediary training schools at Huy have been destroyed by fire.

SUSTAINING THE BERLIN TREATY. POLICY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY EXPLAINED. COUNT KALNOKY ADDRESSING THE HUNGARIAN

DELEGATION AT PESTIL. PESTH, Nov. 19 .- Count Kalnoky, Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, in closing the debate on the budget yesterday before the committee of the Austrian Delegation referred again at length to the Bulgarian question. He said the Imperial Government's policy was to uphold as long as possible the Berlia treaty as the legal basis for the conduct of affairs in the Balkan States and the basis on which peace was to be preserved. This policy would be pursued in order to enable the Balkan States, which the treaty created, to become independent. This policy, Count Ka'noky continued, had so far succeeded that Russia also favored now the maintenance of the status quo and the preservation of peace in the Balkan regions. Bulgaria herself had been the first to be guilty of an intraction of the principle of the Berlin treaty. This was when she aided the Rumelian revolution in 1885. Count Kalnoky said he did not rish to reproach Bulgaria; he merely alluded to the historical fact. If Austria maintained the Berlin Treaty, it should not be difficult for the other Powers to do so.

There was another reason why Austria should adhere to the policy he had enunciated. The certainty that the settlement of the Bulgarian question would not involve by any means a settlement of the whole Eastern question ufforded the strongest incentive to Austria to proceed with all possible patience and to husband her resources. He hoped that the committee would agree with him that before all clse a peaceful settlement of the present issue should be sought. He recognized the fact that the Bulgarians had an aptitude for forming a State, but he thought that Austria had a right to utter a warning against too great optimhad a right to utter a warning against too great optimism. He admitted that the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Romelia did not conflict with either Austrian or European interest, but pointed out that Austria did not possess the sole right to speak regarding Bulgaria's and Rumein's rights to carry out this union. The conduct of the Bulgarians since independence had been accorded them warranted the conclusion that they would always step forward to maintain and secure that independence.

secure that independence.

He admitted that Russia was more favorably situated with respect to exercising greater infinence with the peoples of the different Balkan States than was either Austra or Hungary. Austria and Hungary, however, tid nothing in the direction of extending their influence among the Balkan peoples which did not emanate from the Imperial Government. Consuls could not multiply Austria's relations to a foreign country nor found Austrian popularity in a foreign country. He recretted that such a small number of Austrians travelled in Bulgaria compared to the number of persons belonging to other nationalities, who visited that country and urged that steps should at once be taken to increase activity in Austria's industrial and commercial relations with the Bu garians.

Passing to another branch of the subject, Count Ralmoky said he regretted that the confidential nature of the negotiations in progress between the two Empires prevented him from enunciating the conclusive arguments which he could otherwise employ to demonstrate the cordial relations between Austria and Germany, which had remained unchanged since 1879. In his hands they had essentially developed and strengthened. The confidence and trust of both Governments in the alliance was complete and mutual. It was impossible fully to explain the subject publicly. When he recently deprecated attaching undue importance to mere words and letters, he did not wish to have it interred that formal engagements did not exist between Austria and Germany; he meant rather that the basis of agreement between the two Empires was tenderd much stronger by being founded on the mutual interests and convictions of both States. Each had a vital interest in the continued existence of the other as a strong and independent Power. He denied

appointments of an American Minister at Vienna and of an Austrian Minister at Washington were, he clared, soon to be made.

At the conclusion of Count Kalnoky's speech the budget was adopted without amendment.

"THE STANDARD" ATTACKING CHURCHILL LONDON, Nov. 20.—On the text of his speech to the condon corporation, showing Radical tendencies on the question of local coal and wine duties, The standard bitterly attacks Lord Randolph standard bitterly attacks Lord Randolph Churchill for doing what he can to discredit the Conservatives, especially in easting imputations on the property-owning classes as distinct from the working classes. It says: "If the unfortunate owners of property are to be builted by Conservative Finance Ministers as well as by Radical Ministers the prospect before them is gloomy indeed." The Standard fears that Lord Randolph has hitherto been judged with an excess of charity. The impression created by his latest effusion, it says, must be undone speedily, and the Conservatives will expect their leader to take the needful steps to disown in the name of the Cabinet the mischievous ideas promulgated by Churchill.

THE TRANSATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.

teamship Companies offer to carry a portion of steamsup Companies one to taily a person the American mails. The Inman Company offers to put the fluest possible boats on the Tuesday service, the vessels calling at Queenstown, and has ordered new boilers and engines of 5,500 horse power for one of its present vessels.

The White Star and Cunard companies' proposals have been declined. Accordingly after November 30 the steamers of these lines will sail from Liverpool for New-York direct.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY LIVES LOST. LONDON, Nov. 19.-Advices have been received here he effect that a ship crowded with native laborers re-

THE SHERMAN-DAVIS CONTROVERSY. LETTER WHICH IS THOUGHT TO BE THE ONE

REFERRED TO BY GENERAL SHERMAN. BALTIMORE, Nov. 19 .- ihe Sun will publish to morrov letter written by Jefferson Davis to Governor Vance, of North Carolina, in January, 1863, which is believed to be the letter referred to by General Sherman in the recent controversy and upon which Sherman based his charge that Davis threatened to use Lee's army to coerce the Southern States. The letter was published in *The kaleigh* (N. C.) standard in January, 1863, but has been cut fro the files of that paper and was given to the sun by an ex-Confederate officer, who found it among the effects of a man recently deceased, who was preparing a his tory of North Carolina. The document, which is long, conference with Northern leaders looking to a peaceful settlement of the differences, and concludes as follows:

I fear much from the tenor of the news I received from
North Carolina that an attempt will be made by some balmen to inaugurate movements which must be considered as
equivalent to "aid and comfort to the enemy," and which alipatriots should combine to put down at any cost. You may
count on my aid in every effort to spare your State the soouting
of civil warfare, which will devastate her homes, if the designs of these traitors be suffered to make head. I know you
will place yourself in your legitimate position in the lead of
those who will not suffer the name of the old North State to
be blackened by such a stain.

Will you paylon, me for sucception the settlement of the differences, and concludes as follows:

will place you'real in your eactions of the old North State to be blackened by such a stain.

Will you pardon me for suggesting that my only source of disquictude on the subject has arisen from the fear that you will delay too long the action which now appears inevitable, and that by your over-earnest desire to reclaim by conciliation men whom you believe to be sound at heart, but whose loyalty is more than suspected else where, you will permit them to gather such strength as to require more violent measures than are now needed. With your influence and position the promoters of unfounded discords now prevalent in your State would be put down without the use of physical force if you would abandon the policy of conciliation and set them at defiance. In this course, frankly and firmly pursued, you would rally around you all that is best and noblest in your State, and your triumphwould be bloodless. If the contrary policy be adopted, I much fear you will be driven to the use of force to repress treason. In either event, however, be assured that you will have my cordial concurrence and assistance in maintaining with you the honor and dignity and fair name of your State, and in your efforts to crush treason, whether incipient, as I now believe it is, or more matured, as I believe, if not firmly met it will in our future inevitably become.

CHARGED WITH STEALING POLICE WARRANTS. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 (Special).-Benjamin F. Anwho tendered his resignation on last Monday week, was RAILROAD INTERESTS.

CONTROL OF RICHMOND AND DANVILLE. THE RICHMOND AND WEST POINT TERMINAL COM-

PANY SECURES IT—A RAPID ADVANCE. Control of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company has been secured in the interest of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Com-pany, which was organized in 1880 to acquire railroad other properties which the charter of the Richmond and Danville Company did not permit it to hold. Differmeeting of the stockholders of that company was to be held in Richmond yesterday and the present directors were to be deposed. The meeting was adjourned for a week in consequence of the successful termination of the negotiations for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Richmond and Danville Company. One half of the capital stock, 25,000 shares, has been bought in a block at a price estimated at 225. The cash payment is to be \$5,000,000, or at the rate of 200, and an amount equal to about 30 per cent is to be paid in securities of the Terminal Company. The agreement was concluded late on Thursday night. after noon yesterday. The 25,000 shares were sold by George S. Scott, George F. Baker, H. C. Fahnestock,

William P. Clyde and other prominent holders, and the buyers are understood to be Alfred Sully, General T. M. Logan, George F. Stone, J. B. Face and other persons largely interested in the Terminal property. The Rockefellers and other Standard Oil Company officers are said to be interested in the transaction, but they have not taken an active part in the necotiations. The success of the scheme was largely due to John G. Moore, a director of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, who is likely to made a director in the Terminal Company. The seliers of the stock will have, by the terms of the bargain, an interest in the Terminal Company and will be represented in the Board.

The plans for the issue of new securities by the Terminal Company with which to pay for its purchase have not been completed. It is not certain that there will be a formal consolidation, for there may be legal obstacles in the way off, but the Terminal Company may issue a preferred stock and hold the Richmond and Danville stock in its treasury. It is expected that plans for and adjustment of securities, made necessary by the purchase, will be prepared in time for the special meeting of the stockholders of the Terminal Company on next Friday. The immediate effect of the purchase, however, is the complete resionation of harmony between the two companies, which will be exceeded in a person that the two companies and yesterday;

"I am perfectly satisfied with the results, because the

A REORGANIZATION SCHEME ATTACKED. Buffalo, Nov. 19 (Special).—In the Supreme Court, before Justice Coriett, the bondholders of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway Company are having a contest which threatens to upset the long-cherished reorganization scheme. The proposition to foreclose a first mortgage of \$3,000,000 on the main line between that the accounts have been prepared to show the road i

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—A meeting was held here to-day of representatives of the Missouri Pacific, the Little Rock and Fort Smith and the Mississippi Valley Railroads in regard to putting on a new passenger service between to Nettleton, thence to Memphis by the Kansas City, Fort over the Mississippi Valley. Arrangements were not completed, but enough progress was made to positively assure the early running of trains. This will open another through route between this city and New Orleans, which will come in compelition with the Mobile and Ohio and the Illinois Central.

Court, has rendered an important decision in the Vicksburgand Meridan Railroad case, which is now in the hands of the receiver of his court, which authorizes the receiver to fix the transportation rates of the road from point to point in the state, so as to pay running expenses and give a 6-per cent profit on the cash value of the road. Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 19 (special).—A charter was filed yesterday in the Secretary of State's office for a new

road by the Mississippi River and Northwestern Railroad Company. The following constitute the Board of Directors: Henry Thane, J. P. Whitehill, James Murphy and J. M. Whitehill. The capital stock is \$300,000. The road will run through a rich cotton-growing part of the State and is much needed, and will be pushed to completion at an early day.

FLAMES IN THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. The women who make up the chorus and ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House were in the dressing-room last evening getting ready for their share of the work in "The Golden Cross," when one of them thought that she smelled smoke. It was soon seen curling up in rapidly increasing volumes from the cellar. There was a sudden grabbing of clothes and the women made a dash for the stage and other places of exit shouting "fire" for the stage and other places of the stage and various other things. It was half-past 6 and nearly all of the employes were scattered around the large building. Some of the men hurried to the stage and ran down into the cellar and got out the fire ap-There is a deep space directly underneath the stage and

there are two sub cellars, the lower one of which is nearly eighty feet from the surface. The fire was near the ground floor. The cellar is divided into long spaces, where all the unused secuery is stored and a portion of it was burning flercely. A large stream of water was played upon it, but the fire seemed to be gaining and a special building signal was rung which brought several engines and a hook and ladder company. Officer Waugh, of the Twenty-ninth Precinet, and officer Lee of the Twentieth Precinet claiming to be acting under the instruction of Mr. Stanton, the treasurer of the Opera company refused to allow Captain Vetter's men of Engine No. 26 and lithe insurance patrol to enter the building and it was only when a threat was made to batter down the doors with axes that the officers allowed the firemen to enter. The fire was easily got under control, but a considerable part of the secnery had been destroyed and the firemen found it necessary to tear upsome of the smouldering canvas. The firemen were still in the building under the stage when the people began to arrive and buy tickets at the box office. The auditorium had been filled with smoke, but it was nearly all gone when the carly arrivals were admitted, and when the entry arrivals were admitted, and when the seenery that had been destroyed could easily be replaced. The damage was estimated at \$750.

HEAVY LOSS IN JERSEY CITY.

A fire broke out at 2 a. m. yesterday in the extensive establishment of the Freitag Embroidery and Manufactur Heights, and in a few minutes the whole interior of the building was in flames, which burned so flercely that in a short time the structure was destroyed. The fire had gained so much headway when the firemen arrived that gained so much headway when the firemen arrived that they saw there was no chance of saving the building and they turned their attention to Schiffinger's silk factory, to which the flames had communicated in two places. The latter building was saved. The fire in Freitag's mill broke out under the front stairway and was discovered by the night watchman. He aroused one of the Freitag hrothers, who was sleeping in the building, and together they made an attempt to subdue the flames, but without success. They finally made their escape from the building with some difficulty.

The stock and machinery in the building are estimated to have been worth \$100,000 and the value of the building itself is fixed at \$10,000, mixing the total loss \$110,000, which is fully covered by insurance. There is a suspicion that the fire was of incendiary origin.

ENGEMAN AND HIS CLERKS ARRESTED. Sheriff McKee, of Paterson, yesterday made a raid on the race track at Clifton run by what is called the Passaic County

TO BUY THE CEDARHURSI PROPERTY. Joseph S. Anerbach, Samuel P. Hinegley, John D. Cheeper, Frank Stout, Alexander H. Stevens, G. C. Rand and Anson

LOST ON THE GREAT LAKES.

VESSELS MISSED SINCE THE STORM.

THREE SCHOONERS DO NOT REACH LAKE MICHIGAN PORTS-LOSS OF LIFE BY THE WRECKING OF

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.-Adispatch says that the schooners Hunter Savidge and David Macy, which cleared from Chi-cago Wednesday, have not arrived as yet. Much anxiety

The Inter-Geean's Frankfort (Mich.) dispatch says : "The barges Miniekaunie and Marinette, in tow of the steam barge Manistique, laden with lumber at Oscoda for Chicago, broke loose yesterday morning twenty miles off Manitou Island. They became water logged and went ashore four miles south of this place. Both barges are total wrecks. The two crews, numbering fifteen men, were all lost except one, named C. W. Aunis. One body has come ashore at Herring Creek. The papers found on the body show it to be that of William Lowery."

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 19.—Further particulars con-cerning the great storm which raged on the Lakes on Wednesday and Thursday show that on Lake Superior it was one of the fiercest gales that ever swept the lake. Here sea after sea rolled over the breakwater producing a tremendous current and undertow in the harbor. Vessels ida by the tug Gillett was a daring act and was witnessed by a great crowd that thronged the beach. The Florida would have made the harbor in safety but for the driving snowstorm. When the storm abated a little, the captain of the Florida found his boat in imminent danger of being dashed against the breakwater and he dropped both anchors in an attempt to save the boat. Captain Frink of the tug Gillett steamed to the rescue. He saw that he could not save the vessel and bent all his energies toward rescuing the crew. The captain endeavored to toward rescuing the crew. The captain endeavored to get up to the Florida several times bow on, but was un able to do so and finally backed up, getting the tug's stern under the vessel's quarter. The Florida's crew them became the considering the immense breakers which swept the schooner fore and aft and kept the Gillett jumping about all the time. After three of them had reached the tug safely a heavy sea threw her against the Florida and for a few minutes it looked as if the Gillett would share the schooner's fate. Two more sailors then made the leap in safety and then only the captain and the mate were left. The mate refused to jump although repeatedly ordered to do so by the captain. Finally he crept over the side of the Florida and houghter despite the entreaties of the men on the tug below who wanted him to let himself drop and even attempted to pull him down, but were unable to loosen his hold. Just as he chang there a great sea hurled the tug against the schooner with terrific force, catching the undortunate man between the vessels and crushing his legs. As the vessels separated he was caucht and drawn aboard the tug, the captain making the leap at the same moment. The mate was taken from the tug to the freight office on the merchandise pier and there he died. The officers and crew of the steam barge Robert Wallace, Frank Brown, captain, and hereconsort, the schooner David Wallace, which went ashore on Chocolay Beach in the storm of yesterday, were rescued this morning by the crew from the life-saving station at Houghton, which came with boats and apparatus on a special train. The vessels were loaded with wheat consigned from Duluth to J. D. Sawyer, of Buffalo, the Robert Wallace carrying 49,000 bushels and the David Wallace 55,000. The cargos are a total loss.

"The hull of a schooner supposed to be the Helen of Chiengo, is floating about haif a mile out in Lake Michigan, abreast of the harbor. Werekage has been coming ashore since yesterday. Among other things is a yawl boat with the name "Helen of Ch

Pioneer 1 ress from Washburn, Wis., on Lake Superior, says: "Two masts of a vessel were discovered about with her mizzenmast broken so as not to be visible from this place. She had evidently foundered at anchor as she topsails were all furled. Her yawl, which washed ashore, shows her to have been the 'Lucerne,' of Cleveland. She arrived here with coal from Cleveland with she arrived here with coal from Cleveland with the Raleigh and the Niagara on November 14. She loaded with iron ore at Ashiand and left there about November 15. Two sallors were found frozen to the rigging of the mizzenmast, near the water. One young man, about twenty years old, was found about half-way up the rigging of the mainmast. Nothing was found on any of them that would identify them. The lighthouse keeper at the district of the managen Point reports wreckage washed ashore near his house at 4:30 p. m. on November 17. At this time the storm was at its height, accompanied by a blinding snowstorm. No trace of the rest of the crew could be found and they all undoubtedly found watery graves."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.-The wind blew here at an average velocity of fifty-two miles per hour all night, but

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 19.-The gale of yesterday destroyed a summer hotel building on Walnut Mountain near Liberty, Sullivan County. Eighteen men were at work in the building but all escaped uninjured, with the Jamesburg, N. J., Nov. 19.—The storm of yesterday did much damage in this place. The new German Baptist

Church, which was nearly completed, was runed. Not a timber was left standing. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19 .- A Free Press dispatch re ports the wrecking of the schooner Unadilla, of Detroit, valued at \$150,000, at McGulpin Point, Straits of Mackinaw, to-day. The boat was insured for \$10,000. The crew are safe.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 19.-The Susquehanna River at this point is rising rapidly. The water this morning is lifteen feet above low water mark. Should it rise another foot during to night traffic on the west side between here and Kingston will be cut off.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov 19.-A dispatch to The Free Press from Frankfort, says: "A terrible shipwreck occurred last night. During the height of the storm yesterday afternoon a three-masted schooner could be seen about six miles southwest of Frankfort. An attempt was made to anchor her, and she held for a time, but soon broke loose and drifted before the gale. broke loose and drifted before the gale. This morning the vessel was found to be totally broken up and with the cargo was piled upon the beach, everything being completely destroyed. Captain Matthews thinks she nust have had her anchor down and pounded to pieces on the outer bar. One body was found, that of a man about forty years old, with black hair, sandy mustache, and ciothing to resist the weather. In the pocket of his coat was a letter bearing the address, "William Laury, 131 Madison-st., Chicago." The vessel's yawl with the name Menekaunce, was near by uninjured. It is thought she had a crew of nine men. Another wreek was discovered two miles south, where the same chaotic wreckage was seen by the Free Frees correspondent.

CAN S. S. COX DRAW TWO SALARIES?

A FRUGAL STATESMAN WHO WANTS HIS PAY TO DATE BACK TO MR. PULITZER'S RESIGNATION. Washington, Nov. 19 (Special).-The Washington Pos trips to Washington. It seems that having been elected to fill the vacancy caused-by the resignation of Representative Pulitzer he now asks that the salary of a Congressman be paid to him for the period since the date of that resignation, basing his demand on the law which provides that a person elected to a vacancy in Congress shall ? occurred. There is another law which declares that n for the same time. Probably it is held in behalf Cox that a Congressman is not an of Mr. Cox that a Congressman is not an "officer" and that his official place is not an "office" within the purview of the law. It is understood that the Sergeant at Arms of the House is distinctined to take this view of the matter and will insist at least upon an official railing, which will indemnify him, before paying over the 2,700 on account of the Congressman's salary. Controller Durham, who has the matter under advisement, is said to be of the opinion that Mr. Cox is entitled to the salary. Mr. Cox's salary as Minister to Turkey was \$10,000 a year, and he drew it with regularity and punctuality down to the date of his resignation. Now it seems the question is whether be shall draw the salary of a Congressman from April 10 down to date. Of course, if Mr. Cox is entitled to this money he ought to have it, but some captious people may regard it as official "backsheesh" and not as money carned in the public service.

Detective Sergeant Patrick Lawlor arrested Charles Myers, a river thief, on Thursday. Justice Dufty at Myers, a river thief, on Thursday. Justice Dufly at the Tombs held him in \$1,500 bail. Thomas Williams, the master and owner of the schooner Orion, charges Myers with having boarded the Orion with two other masked men on the night of October 21, bound the captain fast, overpewersd the cook and mate, and robbed the vessel of clothing and money to the value or \$11°.

Last night about 11 o'clock Captain Williams was walking through South Fifth-ave, when he was attacked by two highwaymen, knocked down and robbed. Policeman George Muriock heard his cries of "police!" and "help!" and running down the block toward Houstons the saw two men on top of another who was on the sidewalk. One of them jumped up and ran away, but Murdock grabbed the other.

MONEY DEPOSITED BY SEVERAL "MANAGERS." Detective Cuff arrested Carrie Stanley, alias Buckley, yesterday, on the charge of wrongfully obtaining \$25 from Louis H. Buschee, of Texas. Buschee says that he came from Baltimore drawn by an advertisement, stating that a namager was wanted for a star astress about to organize a company and travel through the West. He called at No. 311 East Fifty-second-st, and was induced to leave \$25 with the prisoner as security. He says she represented herself to be Celia M. Starley, the star actress. Meeting ley, yesterday, on the charge of wrongfully obtaining

STRIKERS SIGNING THE CONTRACT.

FIVE THOUSAND OF THEM TAKEN BACK TO WORK -ECHORS OF THE STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (Special).—The striking packing house men fared better this morning than on any previous day since the suspension of hostilities. The thousands who falled to get back assembled at the different houses at an early hour. Though Armour did not, as was intended, start a new bench the packers gave employment to all who called. At Fowler's about 500 old hands were taken back or were given tickets and told to call to-morrow or Monday. Many of the houses started up for the first time and gave employment to the strikers. It is estimated that 5,000 men were given work or were given tickets and told to report for work in the future. The butchers, with the exception of the agitators who were blacklisted, appeared and signed the iron-clad contract. They realized that the packers were really indifferent as to they resumed or not. At a few places only was there any ection made to signing the contract.

The 2d Regiment will leave the yards to-morrow, while

The 24 Regiment will leave the yards to-morrow, while the deputy-sheriffs will stay until perhaps the end of next week. The strike is regarded as at an end.

One of the firms to-day gave employment in their office to two members of the 1st Regiment who were summarily discharged by their former emrl-loyers for obeying the Governor's call and going to the stock yards with the State troops. One of these employers was Henry J. McFarland, of Wells & Company, now the assignee of A. S. Gage & Company, and the others are Mulford and McKenzie Railroad ticket-scilers.

The Grand Jury ignore the bill against the Pinkerton men charged by the coroner's jury with complicity in the death of Terence Begley near the stock yards after the recent strike. An effort was made by some members of the jury to have an indictment found so that a petit jury might pass upon the evidence, but it is stated that the animus apparent in the witnesses examined or a few of them caused their testimony to lose much of the weight it might otherwise have carried. The matter will now rest, at least until another Grand Jury is called. The Pinkerton men have been discharged.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19 (special), - "Sam" Leflingwell, of Indianapolis, Ind., has issued a circular to the Knights of Labor of the country explaining his expulsion from the order at Richmond. It repeats the story of the attempt on Powderly's life and says it was the original Intention of the conspirators to catch ex-Grand Secretary R. D. Lay-ton on one of his trips to New-York and throw him into the North River. This attempt, Leffingwell says, has completely terrorized Powderly, who has ever since been in trol of District No. 49. Leflingwell says that at the Richmond Convention Litchman was given the chairmanship of both the Committees on Law and Revision of the Constitution. He asserts that Litchman was thus enabled to secure his election as General Secretary at a salary of \$2,000. For denouncing this scheme Leffingwell says he

It is believed in certain circles that the proposed convention of the Trades Unions at Columbus, Onio, on December 8, is the preliminary step to a fight between them and the Knights of Labor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19 (Special) .- A new factor has been introduced into the labor question in Louisiana. It has long been known that the Knights of Labor were engaged among the field hands organizing lodges of the order, but the first effect of their work has just been manifested. About 100 hands on the Fairview Plantation, have been on a strike since Monday. Cutting, hanling and grinding cane has entirely ceased. The hands are all Knights of Labor and the strike was instituted by order of the local lodge at Berwick. The men demand an advance of 50 per cent in their wages.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19 (Special).—A novel boycotting suits threatened here. Charles D. Nowack, who is a member of St. Adelbert's Polish Catholic Church, organized a re-ligious-military organization called the "Hussars," which is bitterly opposed by the Rev. Father Miskilwies. The priest attacked Nowack from the pulpit, calling him a swindler and a rogue and advised the congregation not to patronize Nowack's picture store. Nowack claims that four men followed him all day yesterday making murderous threats. He remained up all last night and this morning had warrants issued for the arrest of the men. Nowack claims that his business has been ruined. He will bring two suits against the priest, one for slander and another for \$10,000 damages.

PHASES OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

The plumbers state positively that a number of the bosses have announced that they would have their men return to work on Monday under the revised rules of the ourneymen's unious. Special attention will be paid now to the jobs in charge of Master Plumber Tuomey, who, it is alleged, granted the demands of the men and then wert

back on them.

The trouble between the hod hoisting engineers and the Pelham Hod Hoisting Company has been settled by the removal of Superintendent Stanley, who, it is said, demanded fees from the men.

THREE ORDERS OF ARREST.

JOHN BALDWIN, OF NEWBURG, IN THE GRASP OF THE COURTS-HIS ALLEGED FORGERIES.

NEWBURG, Nov. 19 (Special).-Judge Barnard to-day sued another order of arrest against John Baldwin, lawyer, real estate agent, and the proprietor of the Baldwin House. The order was issued at the request of Sarah E. Purdy, of Marlborough, sister of George W. Purdy, who procured the first order of arrest. A third order of arrest, issued by Recorder Waring, accuses Baldwin of forgery. It is rumored to night that Baldwin's alleged forgeries and misappropiation of funds amounted to a large sum. It was also rumored that Mr. Purdy had made a compromise, but this is denied by the latter's lawyer, Mr. Thornton, who says that the amount involved aggregates \$12,850 and that about half of this amount is said to be

SURROUNDED BY FLAMES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 19.-A frightful accident happened at Graff, Bennett & Co.'s iron works at Millvale yesterday afternoon. While James Burns and John Hen-derson were working at the open hearth furnace a steam hydraulic crane toppled over and struck a natural gas pipe, which runs over head, wrenching it in two. The eat from the furnace ignited the gas and immediately neat from the furnace ignited the gas and immediately the two men were hemmed in between the fire from the furnace and that from the gas flames. It took but a moment for them to decide what to do and they both dashed through the gas flames. Their fellow-workmen caught them as they emerged from the wall of fire and bore them to the office, where indical aid was summoned. The men were badly burned about the face, hands and feet, but will recover if they did not inhale the flame.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 19 (special).—A bad wreck occur-red on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. A freight train was run-ning at the rate of about thirty miles an hour when an axle broke. The engine and nearly all the cars were thrown off the track and wrecked. William Auman, the engineer, was found buried beneath the ruins of his cab; but, though badiy cut and bruised, he will probably recover. William Rogers, a brakeman, was hurled from the top of a freight car and sustained a fracture of the skull and other injuries. He cannot live. Patrick Farrell, another brakeman, had one leg and several ribs broken.

James Smith, a driver in the employ of Ryerson & Brown, whose stable is in Twelfth st, near University place, was driving a carriage slowly up Broad way yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Glasier, of No. 17 East Sixty-ninth-st, was in the carriage. Near Tenth-st. the king bolt gave way and the pole dropped to the street, striking the horses' heels. They tecame frightened and dashed madly away. The driver could not check their speed and did all in his lower to avoid the carriages in front. Officer James laggart, who was at twenth st, saw the runnway horses. They shied toward the guiter and the other selved the reins on one of the horses near the bit. He was carried from his feet and before he could gain a foothood his grip was broken and he fell under the horses feet. He was struck in several places by their hoots and the wheels of the carriage grazed his head, the effort of the officer checked the horses steed somewhat, which gave the driver more control of them, and anded by several spectators he soon stopped them. The omeer was found to be severely injured and was taken to the New York Hospital in an ambulance. Mrs. Glasier, though badly frightened, remained quiet during the trying orden and suffered omy from the nervous shock. Tenth-st. the king bolt gave way and the pole

BUENING OF A COAL-BREAKER.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Nov. 19 (special),-The Lehigh and Navigation Company's breaker at Nesquehoning was burned at 1 a. m. today. The loss is estimated at

PRICE THREE CENTS.

BROADWAY INFAMY EXPOSED HOW THE ALDERMEN WERE BRIBED. FULGRAFF AND DUFFY TELL THE WHOLE

A REGULAR COMBINATION FORMED IN THE BOARD OF 1884 TO SHARE THE PROFITS OF "BUSI-NESS TRANSACTIONS"-\$500,000 PUT UP BY THE BROADWAY SURFACE COM-PANY-FULLGRAFF FULL OF RE-MORSE-NO EVIDENCE YET AGAINST SHARP AND

The long-known outlines of the great scheme of plum

der by which the franchise of the Broadway Surface Railroad was secured were filled in yesterday by graphic touches furnished by two witnesses who testified on the trial of ex-Alderman Arthur J. McQuade. They tell with entire frankness how a majority of the Common Council of the city regularly organized a scheme to sell their votes at the highest possible price, and, to limit competition, formed a combination of thirteen members unit in all "ousiness transactions." The combination frequent sessions, debated the value of various offers from great corporations, and settled the acceptance of amount of ready cash to be obtained, the exact amount to be received by each member and the responsibility of various candidates for the position of stakenotier," were the subjects of serious denate, and an enormous bribe of half a mittion dollars was appropriated without a single suggestion by any one that the powers of the Board were granted for any other purpose than the pecuniary benefit of its members.

these facts were established were Ludelph A. Fullgraff and Michael Dutty, both members of the Board of Alder-men of 1884 and of the corrupt combination who arranged the distribution of the price of the city's greatest franchise. In manners and personal appearance they talked like a man to whom reputation was valuable, but who had made up his mind that the whole truth must be told. While he did not apparently conceal any facts, he seemed to appreciate the infamy of the proceedings in which he had taken part, and he made more than one exciamatory appeal to the good-will of the public as a repentant and remorseful man. Dutty did not show any such delicacy. He was not as clear in his statement as Fullgraft, though he did not well his account of the purposes of the constitutors under any circumicontions.

He did not seem to be greatly impressed by all situation, though when he left the stand he had not been expo ed to such a cross-examination as had especially affected his associate in the joint confession

M'QUADE'S CHILDREN GREET HIM. The opening proceedings of yesterlay's so such of the McQuade trial had a precide in a dramatic scene watch did credit to the incensity of Mr. Newcombe of McQuade. The wife of the defendant and her sister, women, led a procession that entered at the side door Recorder hat assembled the bench. Mrs. McQuade carried her youngest child, an infant of a few mouths, and behind se, came four others of McQuade's cuildren. The cliest was a girl of eight years, and the others ranged down to a youngster who could scarcely walk. They went up to McQuade, the baby was held down for nim to kiss, and the other children aissed their father one by one. The seems was affecting and the jarors watened the group attentively. There were tears in the eyes of some of the spectators as the children said,

Good-by, papa," and left the court-room.

McQuade was slightly affected while his children were
present, but throughout the rest of the day he maintained his composure. His face, however, became his movements. He was listless towart the end, and kept staring straight before him out or eyes that mave

several of MeQuade's companions in the Board of Aldermen of 1884 were in the court-room at one time of another during the day. Aldermen O'Nell and Cleary, part of the testimory. Crowds of anxious carosityseekers througed the corridors hours before the court room was open. The doorkeepers were as vigilant as possible, but as every attendent and many officials had friends who desired to hear the proceedings, the spaces made and consider the cert's rating were quickly

PEOPLE IN THE COURT-ROOM. Judge Cowling sat beside Recorder Smyth for a part of the day. The District-Attorney's office was represented not only by District-Attorney Martine and by ats by almost all the deputy assistants and elergs of the office, who sat is various attitudes on the steps about the cierk's desk. Nelson J. Wateroury and Lawson N. Putler sat near the jury. Mr. Watscoury with an in passive face and Mr. Paller with constantly changing expressions, which became a saide of satisfaction w b interested in an uptown cable railroad, has given

lectures on the corruption which he saw in the granting of the Broadway franchise. Bestdes General Tracy, Mr. Newcombe and Mr. Grady, who represented McQuade, there sat on the lawyers' side of the bar ex-Judge Failerton, who is coun-H. Bird, who appear for others of the in neted officials of the Broadway Radroad; John O'Byrne, E. E. Price and other lawyers. Near the official stenographer, Frank S. Beard, sat a stenograph r who furnishes to Frank S. Beard, and a stenograph r who intrinsies to Jacob Sharp and his associates unity reports of the proceedings. Inspector By rice, the center of a group of detectives, wateries with impassive expression the work of much skilled planning in Fine as had his sure. Recorder Smyth throng mout the proceedings compelled the structest of acr on the part of the restless spectators. With good namer but unyieldinely he sept the lawyers from wranging and often unravelled a knotty point in the evidence by a few skilled questions.

WAITE RESUMES HIS TESTIMONY. The heavy form of et-Al erman Charles B. Waite loiled in the witness chair for a short time in the morning. Mr. Nicoll had begun his examination on Thurs-

day evening and he resumes it.
Q.—Do you know William H. Moloney! A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Were you at any time in 1884 at the office of the
Broadway Surface hadroad Company! General Tracy objected, but the question was allowed.

General Tracy objected, but the question was allowed.

A-Yes, sir, a good many times.

Q-Did you on any occasion see Witham H. Moloney
there I A-Yes, Sir, a manuface of times.

Q-Mr. Wanes, and you attend the meeting of August 6,
at which the framenise was granted I A-No, sir. I
think I was in New-London.

Q-Did you come to to wa in the latter part of August 1
A-Yes, sir, on the 30th.

Q-How did it happen I A-I came in response to a
telegram.

A question arose as to the a lmission of the substance

of the telegram. The testimony was admitted on the Jaenne trial, but Recorder Smyth, on General Tracy's objection, ruled out the testimony. Mr. Watte said that he arrived in New-York early in the morning of

August 30.

Q-Whom did you see at the Brevoort House! A-Among others I saw Mr. Richmond.

Q-Where did you go that moraing! A-Yo the City Hail. Q-By what route f A-I went through the Court House. House. Q-What happened there? A-As I was passing through I saw Mr Bicamond and Mr. Bright, and one of them gave me a paper [blentifying the order of discou-tinuance in the Lightly suit.]

Mr. Waite said that he tuen went to the City Hall and Moloney showed him the call for the meeting and he

Q-Did you hold a meeting ! A-Yes, sir, when a

Q—Did you floke a meeting; A—Ver, ever, equipment was present.

Q—who was chairman f A I was.

Q—what the you do f A—I had the reading clerk.

Moloney, t think, read the order of discontinuance and
then t e general order in reference to the broadway
franchise was passed over the Mayor's veto.

Q—were the passic does open or looked at that times

A—They were looked until that business was transacted
and then they were unlocked.

Mr. Nicoli unexpectedly closed the examination of Mr. Nicoli unexpectedly closed the examination of Mr. Newton be began the cross-examination. In nesser to Mr. Newcombe's questions Mr. Waite said that the side door by which is cutered the Aldermen's chamber was the one commonly said by the Aldermen. The report of the Kaliway Committee which he had said in his previous testimony was prepared by the counsel for the Broadway Surince Raircad Company, was given to Mologey to have it written out. Company, was given to Motoney to have it written out by the type-writer after the committee had decided on its substance. He also said that public hearings had

Mr. Nicoli, on the redirect examination, called Waite's attention to the long report in favor of the Broadway fraucuise made by the Railway Committee in November.

The report was prepared in the office of the Messra-Scribner and Bright. The Railway Committee agreed to it in aubstance and it was given to Mr. Scribner to write out.

Q.—And is the same true of the resolution accompany ing the report ! A.—Yes, sir, Q.—And of the resolution afterward submitted, which